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DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR
DATED IN THE REIGNS OF THE KASSITE RULERS.
By ALBERT T. CLAY. 8 by 10½ inches. Philadelphia :
published by the University Museum, 1912.

This is the second part of the same volume of the publications of the Babylonian section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and consists of 32 pages of letterpress and 72 plates of inscriptions (144 texts). These documents are all of the Kassite period, and form a further instalment of the excellent series published under the editorship of Professor Hilprecht, vols. xiv and xv of *The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania*, with the same sub-title as the present contribution. Many refer to the payment of taxes, and are in a tabulated form. Some, however, record deliveries and receipts of various productions, including manufactured drinks, bronze for the metal-workers, gold for the goldsmiths, skins for covering things, leather for cuirasses, chairs, etc. Those which are dated were written in the reigns of Burna-Buriāš II, Kurigalzu II, Nazi-Maruttaš, Kadašman-Turgu, Kadašman-Enlil II, Kudur-Enlil, Šagarakti-Šuriaš, and Kaštiliašu (p. 64), between 1450 and 1309 B.C. Among the more interesting tablets is that giving a list of the amounts received at the gates of the city (Nippur)—“the festival-gate, the water(?)—gate, the gate of Addu (Hadad), the gate of the elders of Uriwa (Ur), the upper and lower gates of the city Hiluni, and the gate of the King's sons.” No. 105, which is to all appearance an inventory of stones and articles of jewellery has a number of interesting words. Of a different nature is the inscription referring to “6 fetters with their rings, 1 talent 36 *mana* their weight”, mentioned in connexion with 6 men *ša sarla ipušu*, “who have done wrong.” Unfortunately, this inscription is in an imperfect state, so that its real drift is doubtful. Of more than ordinary interest, also, is No. 20, dated in the fourth year of

Nazi-Maruttaš. This document bears on all six surfaces the impressions of a seal showing men and humped oxen at the plough. The owner's name was Ârad-Ninšar, and it is to be hoped that other impressions of a like nature may be found—Professor Clay points out that the plough was provided with a tube for sowing the grain, similar to some that are found in Syria to-day. There is an interesting alphabetical list of names, many of which are Kassite, and will form useful material for the study of that language. The few (seeming) misprints—*A-mi-lu-uju* (-*aya*), *Amêl-Halska* (-*Halsha*), *MAN-GAR-U-AD^{ki}* (*NAM*-)—are easily corrected by reference to the author's copies. Translations of selected texts are not given, but are promised in a separate volume, which all students will look forward to.

A scholarly production, full of interest, in which the reputation of the University of Pennsylvania and the author is well sustained.

T. G. PINCHES.